

## **Amendments to the Specification**

In the first paragraph of page 1 of the Specification:

This application is a continuation of U.S. Patent Appl. 10/196,121, filed July 12, 2002, now U.S. Patent No. 6,847,675, which is a continuation of U.S. Patent Appl. No. 09/037,704, filed March 10, 1998, ~~now-allowed~~ now U.S. Patent No. 6,430,208, which is a continuation of U.S. Patent Appl. No. 08/949,144, filed October 10, 1997, now U.S. Patent No. 5,995,534, which is a division of U.S. Patent Appl. No. 08/309,973, filed September 20, 1994, now U.S. Patent No. 5,677,927, the specifications of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety.

In paragraph [0121] of page 25 of the Specification:

The output stage 1028 uses the modulated, coded timing signal 1026 as a trigger to semiconductor switch 1027 to generate electrical monocycle pulses. The electrical monocycle pulses are sent to a transmit antenna 1030 via a transmission line 1032 coupled thereto. The electrical monocycle pulses are converted into propagating electromagnetic pulses by the transmit antenna 1030. In the present embodiment, the electromagnetic pulses are called the emitted signal 1012, and propagate to an impulse radio receiver (not shown) through a propagation medium 905, such as air in a radio frequency embodiment. In the preferred embodiment, the emitted signal(s) 1012 is wide-band or ultrawide-band signals. However, the emitted signal(s) 1012 can be spectrally modified by filtering of the monocycle pulses by optional bandpass filter 1029. This bandpass filtering will cause each monocycle pulse to have more zero crossings in the time domain. In this case, the impulse radio receiver must use a similar waveform in the cross correlator to be efficient.